Table S1: Governance frameworks shaping responses to migration, displacement and health

GLOBAL

GLOI	ALL STATES		
Bindi	ng Law: Treaties, Covenants, Declarations		
1948	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) [1]		
1951	1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees [2]		
1965	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) [3]		
1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) [4]		
	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) [5]		
1967	The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees [6]		
1979	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) [7]		
1984	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment (CAT) [8]		
1989	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) [9]		
1990	Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) General Comment No. 3: The Nature of States Parties' Obligations (Art. 2,		
	Para. 1, of the Covenant) [10]		
	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. A/RES/45/158 [11]		
1993	Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action [12]		
2000	Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) General Comment No. 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of		
	Health (Art. 12) [13]		
2005	International Health Regulations (3 rd Revision in 2016) [14]		
2006	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance [15]		
	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) [16]		
2016	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants [17]		
SDGs	SDGs and Global compacts		
2015	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1		
2017	Global Compact for Progress Towards Universal Health Coverage [19]		
2018	Global Compact on Refugees [20]		
	Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration [21]		

World	d Health Assembly Resolutions	
2008	World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on the Health of Migrants [22]	
2017	World Health Assembly Resolution 70.15: Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants [23]	
World	d Health Assembly processes	
2016	69th World Health Assembly: 27th May 2016 - Technical Briefing on Migration and Health [24]	
	Promoting the Health of Migrants. Report from the Secretariat [25]	
	Technical Briefing on Migration and Health. Report: 69th World Health Assembly.[26]	
2017	Promoting the health of refugees and migrants. 140th Session of the WHO Executive Board. Agenda Item 8.7. [27]	
	Promoting the health of refugees and migrants. Seventieth World Health Assembly. Agenda item 13.7 [28]	
	WHO Input to the 70th World Health Assembly - Draft framework of priorities and guiding principles. A70/24	
	Promoting The Health of Refugees & Migrants. Draft Framework of Priorities & Guiding Principles To Promote The Health Of Refugees	
	& Migrants. Report by the Secretariat [29]	
2019	Report A72/25 to the World Health Assembly. Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants. Draft Global Action Plan, 2019–2023.	
	Report by the Director-General [30]	
2023	Extension of the WHO global action plan on promoting the health of refugees and migrants, 2019–2023 to 2030 EB152(17) [31]	
Key WHO and IOM Council/Executive Board Sessions		
2015	Advancing The Unfinished Agenda of Migrant Health For The Benefit Of All. C/106/INF/15 [32]	
2017	January 2017 – 140th Session of the WHO Executive Board of the World Health noted the WHO Secretariat report on 'Promoting the	
	health of migrants [27] and adopted Decision EB140(9) – Promoting the health of refugees and migrants [27] 30/04/2025 23:08:00	
Globa	al Consultations	
2010	First Global Consultation on the Health of Migrants [33]	
2017	Second Global Consultation on Migration and Health - 'Resetting the Agenda' [34]	
2023	Third Global Consultation on the Health of Refugees and Migrants [35]	
Politi	cal Declarations resulting from Global Consultations	
2017	Colombo Statement [36]	
2023	Rabat Declaration [37]	
UN G	General Assembly	
2015	High-level Panel Discussion on Migration, human mobility and global health: a matter for diplomacy and intersectional partnership (IOM, 2015b)	

	Draft outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and
	migrants. A/70/L.34 [38]
2016	In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants. Report of the Secretary-General. A/70/59 [21 April 2016]
	[39]
	Draft outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of
	refugees and migrants [30 August 2016] [40]
	Health In the Context of Migration and Forced Displacement. Side Event Report. UN General Assembly High-level Meeting to Address
	Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants. [22 September 2016; report] [41]
2023	Political declaration of the High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage. A/RES/78/4 [42]

Select	Selected key resources	
2003	IOM Position Paper on Psychosocial and Mental Well-Being of Migrants [43]	
2003	International Migration, Health and Human Rights [44]	
2011	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Jorge Bustamante. A/HRC/17/33/Add.4 [45]	
2016	Leaving no one behind: the imperative of inclusive development Report on the World Social Situation 2016 [46]	
2017	Migration Health in the Sustainable Development Goals: 'Leave No One Behind' in an increasingly mobile society [47]	
	Promoting a Rights-based Approach to Migration, Health, and HIV and AIDS: A Framework for Action. Report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) [48]	
	The Health Of Migrants: A Core Cross-Cutting Theme. Global Compact Thematic Paper [49]	
	Women on the move: migration, care work and health.[50]	
2021	Refugee and Migrant health: Global Competency Standards for Health Workers [51] plus associated Knowledge Guide [52] & Curriculum Guide [53]30/04/2025 23:08:00	
	Common Health Needs of Refugees & Migrants : literature review [54]	
	Mapping Health System Responsiveness to Refugee & Migrant Health Needs [55]	
	Refugees and migrants in times of COVID-19: mapping trends of public health and migration policies and practices [56]	
	COVID-19 immunization in refugees and migrants: principles and key considerations: interim guidance [57]	
2022	World Report on the Health of Refugees and Migrants [58]	
	Strengthening COVID-19 vaccine demand and uptake in refugees and migrants. An operational guide [59]	

	Continuum of care for noncommunicable disease management during the migration cycle [60]
	Ensuring the integration of refugees and migrants in immunization policies, planning and service delivery globally [61]
	Capturing the evidence on access to essential antibiotics in refugee and migrant populations [62]
	Tuberculosis prevention and care among refugees and other populations in humanitarian settings: an interagency field guide[63]
	Action on health systems, for universal health coverage and health security. A UHC2030 strategic narrative to guide advocacy and
	action [64]
2023	Global research agenda on health, migration and displacement: strengthening research and translating research priorities into policy and
	practice [65]
	Promoting the health of refugees and migrants: experiences from around the world [66]
	Refugee and Migrant Health. One-stop resource for countries to advance the health and migration agenda [67]
	Funding landscape for research on health, migration and displacement [68]
	Mental health of refugees and migrants: risk and protective factors and access to care [69]
2024	Strengthening health systems to improve the health of displaced and migrant populations in the context of climate change: evidence
	brief [70]
	All for Health, Health for All. WHO Investment case deep dive: health and migration [71]
2025	Dementia in refugees and migrants: epidemiology, public health implications and global responses [72]

AFRICAN UNION (AU)

1969	Organisation of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (the OAU Refugee Convention)
1981	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights [73]
1990	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)
2006	African Common Position on Migration and Development,
2006	Migration Policy Framework for Africa
2009	African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).
2015	Agenda 2063
2016	Africa Health Strategy 2016 - 2030
2017	Common African Position (Cap) on The Global Compact For Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2017)

2016	Maputo Plan of Action 2016-2030 on Universal Access to Comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Africa [74]
2018	Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018 – 2030) [75]
2018	AU Protocol on Free Movement of Persons

Select	Selected key resources	
2024	Migration and Health in the WHO-AFRO Region: A Scoping Review' [76]	
	Migration-sensitive health-system planning to support implementation of the African Union's Migration Policy Framework [77]	
	1	

EAST AFRICA

2010	EAC Common Market Protocol (2010)
2012	IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (2012)
2018	EAC Health Sector Investment Prioritized Action Plan (2018–2028)
2020	IGAD Regional Strategy on Health and Migration (2020–2030)
2020	IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons (2020)

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

1992	Declaration and Treaty of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) [78]
1996	Draft Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons
1998	Declaration on Refugee Protection within Southern Africa [79]
1999	Protocol on Health [80]
2005	Protocol on Facilitation of Movements of Persons ¹ [81]
2009	Policy Framework for Population Mobility and Communicable Diseases in the SADC region [82]
	SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework, 2009 – 2015 [83]

 $^{^{1}}$ Not in force; not ratified by the required 2/3 of REC MS

Harmonised Surveillance Framework for HIV and AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria in the SADC Region [84]
SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009-2019) [not accessible]
SADC HIV and AIDS Cross Border Initiative [85]
Harmonised Minimum Standards for the Prevention, Treatment and Management of Tuberculosis in the SADC Region [86]
Draft SADC Guidelines on Coordinated border Management [87]
SADC Declaration on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector [88]
Regional Action Plan on Labour Migration (2013-2015) [89]
Labour Migration Policy (draft) [90]
Code of Conduct on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector [91]
SADC Health Policy Framework [not accessible]
Southern Africa Strategic Plan to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration 2015 - 2018 (draft) [92]
Development of Financing Mechanisms to support the Implementation of the draft 'Policy Framework for Population Mobility and
Communicable Diseases in the SADC Region' [93,94]
SADC Protocol On Gender And Development Plan (2008, revised 2016) [95]
Regional Strategy to Combat Illegal Migration, Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (2016-2020) [96] [not accessible]
Draft Labour Migration Action Plan (2016-2019) [97]
The SADC Common Position on the AU Protocol on Free Movement of Persons (2017) [not accessible]
Draft SADC Regional Policy Framework on Management of Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SADC, 2017) [not accessible]
TREATY OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC, 2018A)
Regional Strategy for HIV and Prevention, Treatment and Care and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights among Key Populations [99]
Common Regional Policy Framework on Refugees and Asylum Seekers [100] [not accessible]
Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the SADC Region 2019-2030 [101]
SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 [102]
SADC Guidelines on the Portability of Social Security Benefits [96,103,104] [not accessible]
SADC Vision 2050 [105]
SADC Labour Migration Action Plan (2020-2025) [103,106] [not accessible]

PROC	PROCESSES	
2020 onwards	Development of a Regional Migration Policy Framework [100] ²	
	Development of that SADC - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Action Plan (2020-2024) [100,107] ³	
2023	SADC, UNHCR and African Development Bank: addressing forced displacement, fragility and climate resilience [107–109]	
onwards		
2024	Developing a 'route-based approach' to migration in SADC [110]	
onwards		

Selected key resources	
2022	Migrants Rights to Health. A Legislative and Policy Review for Southern Africa [111]
forthcoming	The future of global health security: towards migration-aware responses in SADC [112]

² "The Migration Policy Framework will outline key strategies and actions for regional response, as well as the roles and responsibilities of various actors in migration governance and also assist SADC Member States to align to Global, Continental and Regional frameworks on migration. Once in operation the Regional Migration Policy Framework will facilitate and promote the development and implementation of National Migration Policies as well as tailored National Action Plans" [100].

³ "A joint UNHCR and SADC regional workshop took stock of the implementation of the 2022 SADC asylum action plan, resulting in the agreement by SADC Member States to prioritize legislative reforms, investment in registration and data management, and implementation of differentiated case processing modalities. In 2024, a regional platform on asylum will be established with SADC to address asylum issues through a "whole-of-society" approach. Moreover, UNHCR will continue to assist Governments to improve decision-making in refugee status determination processing"[107].

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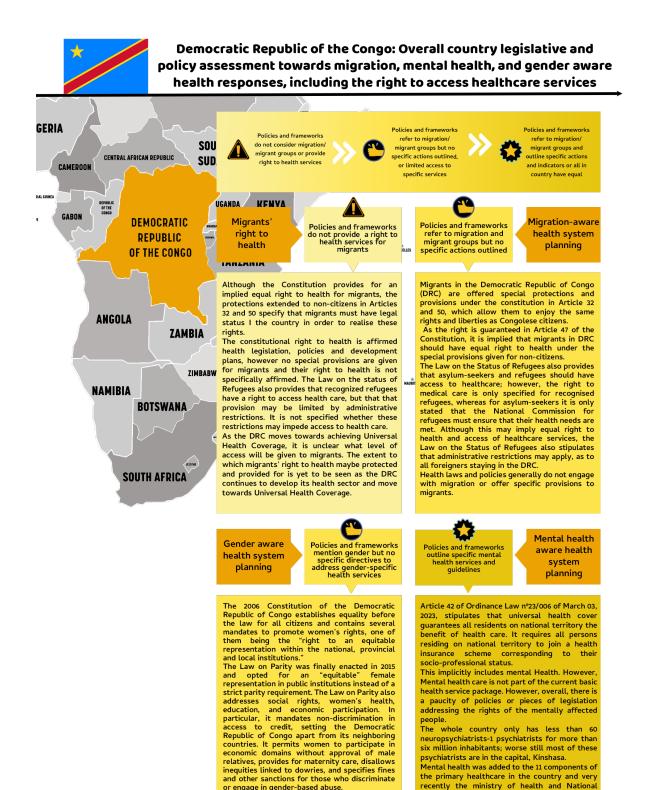
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Figure S1: Democratic Republic of the Congo: overall country legislative and policy assessment towards migration, mental health, and gender aware health responses, including the right to access healthcare services



or engage in gender-based abuse.

The article 13 of the electoral n°22/029 of 29th of 29th of 20th of

psychiatrists are in the capital, Kinshasa. Mental health was added to the 11 components of

the primary healthcare in the country and very recently the ministry of health and National programme of mental health have thought of elaborating Multi-sectoral strategic plan for mental health and psychosocial support

Figure S2: Somalia: overall country legislative and policy assessment towards migration, mental health, and gender aware health responses, including the right to access healthcare services



Somalia: Overall country legislative and policy assessment towards migration, mental health, and gender aware health responses, including the right to access healthcare services



The right to health for all is guaranteed by the Provisional Federal Constitution. Article 27(2) states that "Every person has the right to healthcare, and no one may be denied emergency healthcare for any reason, including lack of economic capability." There is no explicit mention of access for non-citizens but the fact that the term "every person" is used instead of 'citizens' suggests this means all those in Somalia have the right of access to healthcare. The recently approved "Somalia Immigration Act 2023" specifies the protection rights of refugees and application and status determination processes in line with Geneva Convention 1951 but does not mention ender health and mental health

mention gender, health and mental health. There is no health law in Somalia and the right to health for refugees, IDPs and refugee returnees and the realization of universal health coverage (UHC) are articulated in various polices, strategies and framework documents at Federal and sub-national levels mainly the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) and the Essential Packages of Health Services (EPHS). Both frameworks describe the right to health but do not explicitly refer to refugees and migrants.

Somalia has a federal system consisting of two levels of government; Federal and Federal Member States (sub-national). The Provisional Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land but each sub-national polity has its own constitution. The supremacy of federal institutions on matters relating to immigration (including refugees, asylum seekers and citizenship) is recognized by all the subnational governments except "Somaliland". The National Commission for Refugees and IDPs is the leaf federal agency with country-wide jurisdiction, however, in practice, each sub-national government, particularly "Somaliland", "Jubbaland" and "Puntland", developed their own policies and established departments or commissions for refugees, IDPs and refugee returness. The State Level Ministries of Interior are responsible for matters relating to IDPs in all FMSs except Jubbaland which has an independent commission "Jubbaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs - JUCRI". The pre-civil war "Law on the Determination of Refugee Status, No,15 (1984)" still applies to the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The law mainly focused on application and determination process for refuge status and does not outline social and economic rights of refugees. "Somaliand" still uses this law but Puntland State approved its first Refugee Protection Act in 2017 for the determination of refugee status and the same refugee rights" as those contained in international conventions to which Somalia ratified".





Policies and framework do not consider mental health Mental health aware health system planning

The Provisional Federal Constitution indicates that "the State must not discriminate against any person on the bases of gender". All the acts, legislations and policies in Somalia are aligned with gender definition of "the human biology of either a male or a female".

The Somali Citizenship Law No. 28 of 1962 is partly used for citizenship rights in the country. The law automatically guarantees the Somali citizenship right of any person whose father is Somali citizen and any woman married to Somali citizen but not the same legal right for women to pass citizenship to a child or a foreign spouse. The immigration laws do not describe gender. There are two separate approved sexual offence legislations in Somalia; "Somaliland" Rape, Fornication and Other Related Offences Bill 2020 and Puntland Rape Act 2016 to criminalize all forms of sexual offences. The Sexual Offence Bill 2018 has not been approved by Somali parliament at the national level.

The HSSP, EPHS and other health-related policies require the health delivery system to be "gender sensitive". However, the mental health

Somalia established legislation and policy frameworks outlining the various rights and obligation for mental healthcare service provision. However, the most noticeable aspect is the position that Somali constitution does not guarantee and protect migrants' needs to mental health. Also clearly lacking is standardisation and harmonization and as the policies speak in isolation and sometimes with contradiction making migration and mental health difficult to be recognized as deserving attention. The national Roadmap to Universal Healthcare is a problematic document, as it recognizes migrants' rights to health, but does not recognize migrant and mental health service provision as a priority.

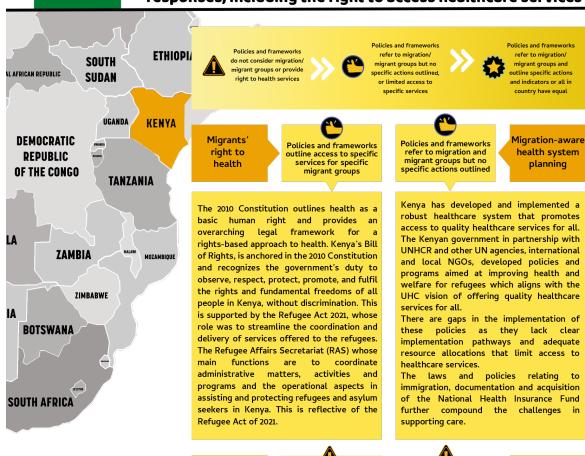
provision as a priority.

Specific national strategies such as policies focused on refugees, returnees and IDPs, together with Federal Members State policies on displacement are clear on respecting the mental health needs of migrants. However, some of the documents which seek to protect migrants' access to mental health at national level remains in draft form despite their intentions to be

Figure S3: Kenya: overall country legislative and policy assessment towards migration, mental health, and gender aware health responses, including the right to access healthcare services



Kenya: Overall country legislative and policy assessment towards migration, mental health, and gender aware health responses, including the right to access healthcare services



Gender aware health system planning Policies and frameworks do not consider gender

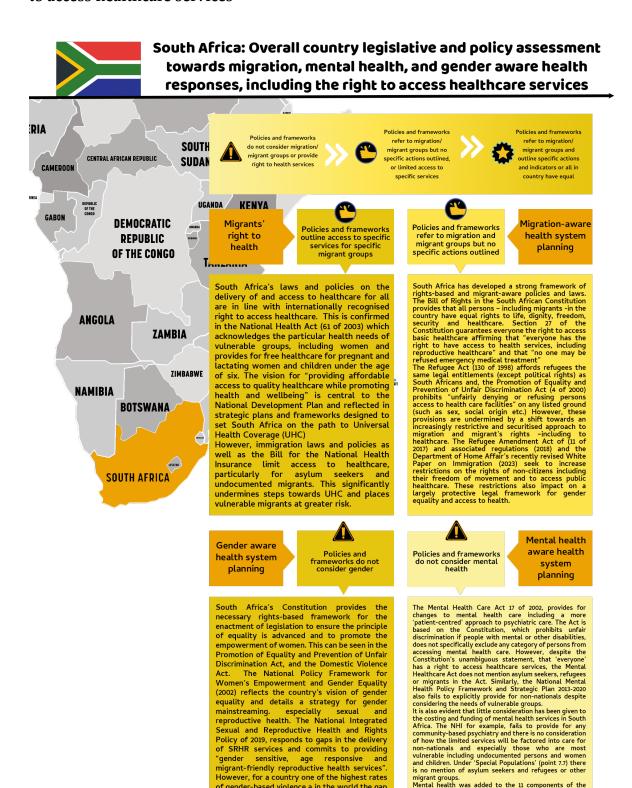
The Constitution of Kenya guarantees equal rights for men and women, including refugees. Through this, the National Policy for Prevention and Response to gender-based violence (2014) is founded on the principal objective of accelerating the implementation of legislation, policies and programmes for prevention and response to GBV by state and non – state actors for the realization of a society where men, women, boys and girls are free from all forms violence. The National Gender and Equality Commission Act established the National Gender and Equality Commission and the Gender Affirmative Action Fund to promote gender equality and prevent gender-based discrimination for all. The UNHCR's Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Strategy provides guidance on the prevention and response to gender-based violence among refugees and migrants. National frameworks related to gender protection issues remain complex for both the host and migrant communities. However, the intersectionality with displacement further increases the vulnerability of women and girls. Gender issues remain a significant challenge in the implementation and reinforcement due to a lack of coordinated and collaborative efforts of the various stakeholders. Refugee and migrant women and girls continue to face increased risk of gender-based violence and discrimination within cultural dynamics that further complicate the successful implementation of these policies.

Mental health aware health system planning

The Mental Health Act (2012) in Kenya guarantees the right to access mental health services for all. However, there is a significant gap between policy and practice, and refugees and migrants are often excluded from accessing care. Comprehensive National Policy Health Framework seeks to halt and reverse mental disorders within the country. Despite the framework's emphasis on access to mental health services, refugees and migrants in Kenya continue to face significant barriers to care. These barriers include lack of funding, lack of trained personnel, stigma associated with mental illness, and language barriers. The Kenyan government's Refugee Policy Framework of 2016 recognizes the importance of mental health and psychosocial support services for refugees, but it does not provide specific guidance on how to ensure that these services are accessible and affordable. As a result, many refugees and migrants in Kenya are unable to access the mental health care they need, leading to a number of negative consequences, including decreased productivity, social exclusion, and impaired coping mechanisms.

UPHOLDING THE RIGHT TO HEALTH IN CONTEXTS OF DISPLACEMENT: A WHOLE-OF-ROUTE POLICY ANALYSIS IN SOUTH AFRICA, KENYA, SOMALIA, AND THE DRC: SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Figure S4: South Africa: overall country legislative and policy assessment towards migration, mental health, and gender aware health responses, including the right to access healthcare services



of gender-based violence a in the world the gap between policy and practice is stark and there is also little recognition of the intersection of gender with health and migration across the

policy landscape

migrant groups.

Mental health was added to the 11 components of the primary healthcare in the country and very recently the Ministry of Health and National Programme of Mental Health have considered elaborating the Multi-sectoral Strategic Plan for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support 2024-2028.